SOME NEW BOOKS. A Theory of the Universe,

To one who on a summer's night looks up at the placid stars, nothing is more suggestive of absolute repose than the dome of the sky. Yet the investigations of philosophers are making it every day more evident that there is no rest in the heavens. The moon swings round

the earth, and the earth round the sun, and the sun is speeding out of the abyes of the south into the abyss of the north, and all the so-called fixed stars are alive with motion in every direction. The scale on which the universe is built becomes comprehensible in the presence of the

fact that while these motions of the stars carry them hundreds of millions of miles in a year yet so tremendous is their distance that we must waten them for centuries before they seem to us to have moved at all. The first result of the discovers that the fixed stars were in motion was speculation as to the centre of their revolution. It was assumed that the heavens revolved around a common centre as the planets revolve around the sun. Now that idea is abandoned, but with the development of the law respecting the conservation of energy atill more startling views are entertained.

Think of the momentum of the sun, weighing as much as 330,000 earths, and darting through space at the rate of a militon miles a day! But there are a hundred million other suns visible in the heavens, each weighing at least as much as our sun, and all in motion, with a velocity in some cases far exceeding his. Add up the sum of their combined energy of motion, and the imagination staggers before the living force of the universe. The power stored up in an express train is sufficient to shatter the train to pieces if its motion is suddenly arrested. But stop those smooth-running suns and universal space would return to chaos

It is to this energy of the moving universe that James Croll, the distinguished writer on cosmology, appeals in support of the theory set forth in his Stellar Ecolution (Edward Stanford, London).

The nebular hypothesis begins with the time when everything was in the gaseous condition; the meteoric theory commences with clouds of meteors falling together under the influence of gravitation: but Mr. Croll's theory of impact starts out with huge solid masses, cold and non-luminous, rushing through space with an impulse vastly greater than gravitation could Impart, and by collision shattering one another to pieces, and turning into gaseous or nebulous masses in consequence of the tremendous heat developed by the violent stoppage. He thus goes a step further back in the process of cosmical formation, and thinks he has arrived at

the true starting point of the universe. it will be observed that the chief difference between Mr. Croll's theory and the others is that he introduces, to begin with, not only motion, but motion greater than could be accounted for by the other theories at any period

is development of the universe, since they recognize in that respect the agency of gravitation alone. His object in providing for this surplus of energy in the starry system is partly reconcile astronomy with the teachings of geology and biology. The evolutionary doctrine demands more time for the development of the life of our globe than the gravitational theories of solar and planetary growth can allow. According to the gravitation hypothesis, the sun cannot have been supplying light and heat to the earth sufficient to maintain any form of life longer than 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 years. But geology asks for 100,000. 000 or even 200,000,000 years of life history mon the globe in order to account for the progress that has occurred since the lowest organic forms appeared. To reconcile this difference is a task that has hitherto proved too formidable to be accomplished. Mr. Croll gets over the difficulty to his satisfaction by his suggestion of an original motion of primal masses out of whose collisions were developed Brst nebulic and afterward stars. It is only necessary to increase the velocity with which these masses came together in order to obtain through the effects of their Impact a store of heat sufficient to last the required length of time. Mr. Croll calculates that in the case of our solar system a velocity of 476 miles in a second possessed by two colliding bodies together equal to the sun in mass would have generated heat enough to last 50,000,000 years. Twice that velocity would furnish 200,000,000

years of heat.
It is not to be denied that considerable support is lent to Mr. Croil's hypothesis of an orig-inal impulse communicated to the bodies of space by the extraordinary velocity with which certain stars, such as the famous 1830 Groombridge and Arcturus, are rushing ahead on apparently straight paths. The gravitational force of the whole known universe could not have set those runaway suns going at their present speed and it can never stop them. Perhaps it is the simplest way of getting over the difficulty to say that those stars were flung into space by a hand whose power was not limited by Newton's laws. It may seem a rather strange way of beginning the creation of the universe to fill the cloumy yold of space with huge shapeless bodies flying blindly about with frightful speed. trusting to the effects of their collisions for the formation of glowing suns and beautiful planetary systems. And yet the hypothesis is an interesting one, since it illustrates the difficultles of the problem, and furnishes to the imagination a competent picture of those sublime regions of speculation into which the progress of astronomy in our day is leading us.

The great and deserved success of Mr. Derson's "Don't"-a success by the way, not limited to the United States, but somewhat unexpectedly extending to England-has called forth several other experiments in the same or a like field. It is not, however, so easy as it looks to compile an acceptable little manual admonitions, as the public will probably make mani est to the author of one of the fo lowing handbooks (both of which are published by C. W. Dillingham), Blunders in Educated Circles Corrected, by THOMAS RUSSELL BOWDEN, and A Doctor's Don'ts, by F. C. VALENTINE, M. D. These volumes are of different degrees of merit, but both fail decidedly short of their model in point of authority and utility.

A fundamental fault in Mr. Bowden's book is its failure to propound a definite canon of correctness in diction. One idiom he defends on the score of usage, and another on the score of grammar. Of course usage is the sole arbiter, but it is important to understand what is meant by usage. The custom of the large majority of well-educated and well-bred people in a given country constitutes usage in the sense of the orthoepist. Education considered by itself is not sufficient. A very learned man may, owing to the humble circumstances amid which his youth was passed, pronounce ordinary words incorrectly. The writer of these aken a first-class, to occasionally misuse the letter h when he spoke in haste or heat.

Let us look, however, at Mr. Bowden's admonitions in detail. On page 11 we are told that "He is seldom or ever out of town should be He is never out of town, or, if so, not often." It seems to us that the second sentence is even less admissible than the first. We would say: page 14 the following: "We say we differ com a person when we differ from him in agree with him in differing from another. The second sentence is scarcely intelligible at it is evident that the author misses the listinction between to differ with and to differ he last edition of Webster's Unabridged Dicout you differ from him in personal appeart'Only death could prevent his success, is equivalent to saying, 'Nothing but death could affect his success,' while ' Death alone. could prevent it,' does not exclude the force of other agencies to bring about failure. The two sentences, between which the author would discriminate, seem to us entirely

could prevent success," we deny that any other agency could cause failure. quining should be pronounced as it is spelled, and not as if it were a French word. There is this to be said, however, for the pronunciation keeneen, that the word has been taken bodlly from the French. The attempt made on page 23 to distinguish the uses of scho, schick, and that is defective, by reason of the author's failure to recognize how often that is preferred merely for the sake of emphony. One of the marks of a smooth and flowing style is the substitution of the relative that for who or which wherever the sense will permit. Such a substitution is characteristic of Addison and

Mr. Bowden finds it hard to define the difference between jurist and lawyer. Jurist means a man versed in the science of law, and it is quite commonly used of one conversant with International law or the civil law. Still, if one should codify, or make a creditable attempt to codify the common law with its outgrowth of statutes, he would properly be spoken of as a jurist. The term, indeed, is applicable to any Judge, so far as he is an accepted expounder of case law. Lawyer is the generic word. Legist is a French and Italian word which is scarcely naturalized in English. Another assertion which we cannot accept is met with in the thirty-third page. The author says that the adjective talented, however objectionable on the score of grammar, is now "current in all classes of society." If it be current among educated people, the fact is new to us. On the same page the distinction between testimony and evidence is correctly indicated. The former word means the statement (not necessarily the sworn statement) of an individual; the latter is applicable to any fact which throws light upon a subject, whether the fact is derived

from a witness or a document, We are astonished at the definition of the word clerer given in this handbook. The auther would have us employ this word when we wish to say that a person's good qualities exceed his bad ones." According to good usage the word clever predicates nothing whatever of a man's moral qualities. It refers ex-clusively to intellect. Neither can we accept the author's declaration that the word rither should be pronounced as if the i were slient. because"the overwhelming masses of those that speak English" so pronounce it. A mere numerical majority cannot determine usage. There is no doubt that a majority of well-educated and well-bred people in England and in the cities of our Atlantic seaboard now pronounce either as if the first e were silent. Again, on page 39, the author says that in the sentence "read that over again," the word over is superfluous. That depends on the length of the passage to be re-read. If it be only a short sentence, one would say, "Read that again;" but if it were a long paragraph one might correctly say "Read that over again," meaning

Read the whole of the paragraph again." Perhaps the most amazing proposition laid down in this manual is the following apropos of the distinction to be observed in the use of the words "lady" and "woman." The author's note on the distinction is: "When you speak of females made illustrious by their own deeds i. r., such women as Cleopatra, Joan of Arc. and Charlotte Corday) speak of them as women. In every other instance when you have to employ either the term woman or lady, and intend to speak respectfully of the person, say lady." Anything more misleading than this admonition we have seldom seen. It is, or should be well-known that nothing is more characteristic of good breeding than the infreuency with which the word ady is employed. There are, nevertheless, occasions and contexts when the word lady must be used, but no exhaustive list of them has ever appeared in print. The safe rule is to use the term as little as possible, and never when you feel sure that the word woman would give no offence; It very soldom will offend a well-bred person. On the other hand, the word gentlewoman is absurdly affected, and is never used except by literary men who know, or think they know, more about the English society of the last century than they do about society in their own time and country.

The following distinction made on page 46

seems to us inn-imissible. Mr. Bowden will have it that the words inside and outside are only applicable to solid substances, "We say," he continues, "interior or exterior when and shire, evidently intending in ve speak of a circle, a country, a house," saving, as he does a little later, that may mean beyond all value, as 'a pear beyond all price,' or it may mean of no value at all." The prefix in is always intensive in this word, never negative. Such at least Is our opinion. and it is confirmed by Webster. Neither are we satisfied with the author's explanation of the difference between exact and precise. Here menning. Webster's Dictionary discriminates between accurate, exact, and precise in this reference to the care bestowed upon its execution and the increased correctness to be expected therefrom, as an accurate statement, accorate detail of particulars. speak of a thing as exact with referonce to that perfected state of a thing in which there is no defect and no redundance; as an exact coincidence, the exact truth, an

them how indulgence of the appetite for alcoother hand, the author is right in thinking that says. "that in discuses [like typhoid fever] where alcoholic stimulation proves most valuable, the abstainer has chances superior to those of the drinker. Don't be such a coward that you cannot refuse an invitation to drink. Don't drink whiskey in cold weather; alcohol lowers the body temperature." It is characteristic of this manual that the author has more to say about water than about alcohol. Among the warnings relating to the use of water may be mentioned the following: "Don't drink icewater. Bottles filled with pure water and kept on fee for an hour will furnish better and safer means of quenching our national summer thirst," Again: "Don't drink water, even if it is absolutely pure, that has stood in an open vessel. Especially not if it has re-mained over night in a bedroom; it is then sure to contain putrid organic matter." Then as to filters: "Don't think that water must the best of filters, which can become the breeding nests of disease-producing parasites, even when frequently washed. No matter what filter is employed, water should not be passed through it unless it has been previously boiled." According to Dr. Valentine, we should distilled, "Where distilled water is not obtainable, boil your drinking water, and add to it a very small quantity of permanganate the water any other color but a slight crimson after standing for a day." Under the heads of "Matrimony" and

Infancy" we come upon two or three injunetions which it seems to us might be qualified. For instance: "Dont marry into a family that has a member who is consumptive." But, if tuberculosis is contagious, it is obvious that member of a family may have contracted it, whereas the other members are wholly free from it. Then again Dr. Valentine tells us not to disregard the strong probability that prevailing tendency of competent observers to believe that a female child reproduces the mental qualities of the father, whereas the Here is another assertion that seems scarcely admissible: "Don't believe that birth is necessarily painful to the mother; a woman whose mother and grandmother lived physiologically. need not suffer when she also becomes a mother." On the other hand, the following admonitions should be borne in mind: "Don't believe that all are compelled to have the cruptive diseases of childhood. Pon't kiss your children on the mouth, or allow anybody under any circumstances to kiss your children's mouths; only tolerate but a very select few to kiss them, and then only on the forehead or cheeks. Don't travel unprovided with your own drinking cup; as glasses in public places have often been the means of communicating incurable disease," To these injunctions may be added: "Don't box a child's ears; don't kiss on the ear, and don't attempt to clean the ears with anything but the

tip of the little finger." On the whole, a " Doctor's Don'ts," although open here and there to criticism, may be M. W. H.

commended. Local Self-Government in the United States,

We have had of late a good many books dealing with the constitutional history of the United States, considered as a confederation, It is obvious, however, that, in order to understand the political structure of this country, the studies just menti ned should be supple mented with an equally careful and minute investigation of our local constitutional history. This was plain enough to Mr. Bryce, who, accordingly, devoted a considerable part of his two volumes to the second line of inquiry. Tho scope and purpose of his work, however, rendered it impossible for him to treat at adaquate length and in sufficient detail of our local institutions. This work was reserved for an American student, Mr. George E. Howard Professor of History in the University of Nebraska, who now publishes the first volume of what he modestly terms An Introduction to the Local Constitutional History of the United States, this volume the author traces development of the township, hundred, second volume to discuss the evolution of the But surely we may speak of the inside of a larger political unit, the State. Prof. Howard house, or say that the made of a box was lined. The author is also wrong, we think, in knowledge of the conclusions and opinions of torians, and prefaces his review of the growth and transformation of local institutions under American conditions, with an account of their European prototypes and analogues. Thus, be fore he examines the rise of the township in New England, the Middle and Southern colonies, and the Western States, he recalls concisely what is etymology may be trusted to give the key to known respecting the old English town and parish organizations. So, too, a description of the larger local unit, known in early England as the Hundred, precedes an outline of the rise and decay of the same local organism in the American colonies, So, too, the old English shire and the Norman county are compared with their American outgrowths on the Atlantic scaboard and in the Mississippi valley.

It is pointed out by Prof. Howard that it was not the parish of the Stuarts with which they were best acquainted, but the much more

courts baron. The authority was extensively hol should be requiated. "Don't forget," he exercised, and the organization of the many manors erected in Maryland seems to have corresponded even in minor details to the contemporary manorial constitution in the mother country. In Virginia and the Carolinas the local unit was the parish.

It is not generally known that the old English hundred, meaning a district intermediate in size between the township and the county was reproduced at all in the American col-As a matter of fact, however, the name hundred is encountered in Maine, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, although the short and meagre history of the institution occupies but fifteen pages of this volume. According to Prof. Howard, Sir Ferdinando Gorges seemingly diwided his jurisdiction (over part of the present State of Mainel into eight counties or balliwicks, and these again into "sixteen several hundreds," In the early records of Virginia, before the county was instituted, 'hunnecessarily be wholesome when passed through | dred" is employed coordinately with "plantation" and "parish" for the great estates or scattered settlements established after the foundation of Jamestown. In 1619, when first assembly of burgesses was called, two burgesses appeared for each of three "hundreds," In 1634, however, the shire was not drink any water at all, unless it has been | adopted as the area of representation. It was especially in Maryland that the hundred became a vigorous and important local organization. It remained the election disof petash, and then do not drink if it gives | triet until 1654, and it continued to be the | Identical with that adopted by English Genmilitary unit and fiscal unit down to the Revolutionary period. The hundred of Maryland was, in short, a living organism, recalling rather the form of the institution which exist-ed in the days of Easigar than that which had survived to the days of the Stuarts. In the three counties also of Kent, Sussex, and Newcastle, which constitute the present State of Delaware, the hundred exists down to the present day. But here the name was applied to a subordinate division which was really a township with limited power. In Delaware the the mother's mental peculiarities become the child's characteristics." Is it not, however, the elections, and assessments are levied by elections, and assessments are levied by officers of districts bearing this name. In other words, the hundred of Delaware remains what it was in the eighteenth conture, the conmother's are reproduced in the male offspring? | stitutional unit of the State. We repeat, however, that it differs from the old English prototype in being simply a rudimentary township. In colonial Massachusetts the shire or

> not the county, was the unit of representation. Nevertheless the provincial county courts were nearly if not quite as important bodies as the English quarter sessions. Their jurisdiction, it is true, did not extend to capital crimes, but this shortcoming was outweighed by their competence in civil causes, and their probate and chancery jurisdiction. In New Notherland the county was not introduced until after the English conquest. It is a curious fact that the name "Yorkshire" was bestowed upon Long Island, and that the old English term. 'riding." was adopted for the area next above town communities. Yorkshire being divided into three such judicial districts. In 1683 the jurisdiction of New York was divided into twelve counties. In the New York Assembly the county was the unit of representation. During the colonial period it was observed that the Sheriff abused his opportunities, as he had done in the fourteenth and fifteenth conturies in England, to pack the House in the interest of party. In New Jersey the history of the county begins during the period of the first proprietors; that is to say, between 1664 and 1682. In Pennsylvania also the important features of county government are exhibited from the outset of the provincial records. In almost every respect the county organization of Pennsylvania is without a parallel during the colonial era. Nowhere else was there so clear a model for the independent county sysem, which has since been developed in the Western States. Not only was this true of its fiscal and judicial functions, but the county was the unit of representation, and in the democratic assemblies for the choice of county officars we behold a revival of the folkmost of the primitive shire in a form more complete than as existed anywhere else since the days of the Heptarchy. New York is the parent of the supervisor system, but Penusylvania is the originator of the system of county commission-It was in the latter colony and State that the principle of election to county offices was carried further than it was ever carried before. In colonial Virginia, on the other hand, all the important offices of a county were associated by the Governor, while the inferior agents of

nominees. The principle of popular election appeared only in the choice of burgesses The county organization of Virginia was typical of that which prevailed throughout the South. It is fortunate for the country that the local administration of Western communities was modelled on that of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. It is mainly to this fact that we owe the perpetuation of the inestimable habit of local self-government west of the Alleghanies.

Richard Lion-Heart.

It is an admirable principle adopted by the compliers of a new series of historical handremains of a foundament and instantial paths of the control of the ooks now in course of publication by the Putnams, and bearing the collective title of English History from Contemporary Writers,"

ingenious tactician of his time. Alone of the Crusaders he seems to have divined that his troops could only cope with Saladin's horsemen by advancing in close order. That has always been the secret of success In Eastern warfare from the time of the Roman opponents of the Parthlans to that of Sir Garnet Wolseley,

We learn from a passage quoted from Richard of Devices that the Greeks, who were still numerous in Sicily and Calabria, were called by the Latin Crusnders "Griffons," Also, that the King of England's followers were known to the Greeks and Siclians as "tailed men," caudati. This epithet has sometimes been attribo the pointed shoes worn by the English, but the compiler in a note explains it by the metapher of timid animals sneaking off with their tails between their legs. There seems to be but little doubt that canda is the ancestor of the modern English covered, and it is certain that court is the name of the hare in the mediaval fabian of Reynard the Fox. Why the English should have got such a nickname it is hard to explain. We might attribute it to the rapid conquest of England by the Normans but for the fact that the epithet seems to be of later origin. There was certainly no ground for in the conduct of Englishmen during the third erusade. We find the elegrest description of Richard's tactics in the account of the morning assault upon his camp near Jaffa. It will be noticed

that the formation of his lines was almost

erals in their encounters with the forces of the

late Mahdi in the eastern Soudan. According

to the Itlnerarium Ricardi, "To receive their

flerce charge our men posted themselves as best they could, placing the right knee on the ground, -o as to get a firmer hold, and keeping the left knee bent. Their left hands held their shields before them; their right hands grasped a lance whose head was fastened in the ground while its fron point was presented toward the enemy as he rushed on with deadly vigor. The King, like the skilful tactician he was, put a crossbowman between every two of shieldmen; another crossbowman was set by the first, so as to keep the bow in quick work, it being the duty of one man to stretch the bow and of the other to keep discharging it. This arrangement was of no small advantage to our men, and did not a little harm to the enemy. The King, running hither and thither, encouragel his men to be brave, and reproached those whose courage was failing through fear." county was not, like its English counterpart. The traditional belief that Saladin and the the centre of political life. The township, and princes of his family were highly chivalrons antagonists is abundantly borne out by these contemporary authorities. Messengers were continually passing between his camp and Richard's bearing fruit and show to the King of England. In one battle, when Richard was hard pressed, Saladin's brother, Saffadin, sent him two fresh horses. On another occasion, when Richard lay ill of a fever, Saffadin came to see him. An account of the visit is quoted from Bichard of Devices: "Meanwhile there came down to see the King, as was his wont, a certain gentle Saffadin, Saladin's brother, an old soldier, very courteous and wise, and one whom the King's magnanimity and munificence had won over to his side. When the King's servants recoved him with less give than usual and would not admit him to speak with his master, he said. By the interpreter I perceive re are in great sorrow, nor am I ignorant of the cause My friend, your King, is sick, and it is for this reason ve close the door against me.' Then bursting into tears, 'O. God of the Christians,' he said, 'If thou, indeed, be God, thou canst not suffer such a man, and one so nee iful, to die so early.' More thlags he wished to say, but his tongue, failing him for grief, would not suffer him to speak more, but resting his head upon his hands he wept bitterly."

It is plain from these chronicles that there were two opinions respecting the justice of Richard's imprisonment by the Duke of Austria on his return from the grusade. According to Ansbert, a contemporary authority, Richard was treated better than he deserved "One strong reason for the Duke's conduct," says Ansbert." was that the King had treated him with searn at the sloge of Aere; another that he held captive Isaac, Prince of Cyprus, and his wife, both of whom were akin to Duke Leopold; another that he suspected Richard of having stain Coneach his nunt's son." The particular affront to which the Duke of Austria had been subjected at Acre is mentioned Maithew Paris; "About this time (June, 1192) came the Duke of Austria to Acre. And when his marshals, going ahead, had made choice of a resting place, there came up a certain knight belonging to Richard's train, who declared that he had a better right to this abode than any one else. And there was much quarrelling, till the din of it reached the King's ears. Now, he being over well disposed to the cause of the Norman, waxed wroth with the Duke's train, and gave a head. strong, unseemly order for the Duke's banner to be east into a cesspool." As the Duke could get no redress for this grievance, he "hastened home, being shamed and in confusion; and there came no little shame upon King Richard

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

for this thing later on,"

Hedden's Resemblance to a Mon Whose Life Insurance Has Been Paid.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

POEMS WORTH READING. Beyond the Mystle River,

From the Galveston Daily News. Beyond the mystle river
Are paths that lead to peace,
To the marsions of the ramomed,
Where strife and urmon cease.
Beyond the amount waters
of tharms somen stream
leads the sheem of sever
Through a star flummed dream.

Beyond the mystic river
Are paths that lead to ray!
Where the tree of file is blooming
And never griefs above.
Beyond the storms and shadows
That grown our lives below.
There is a load stradant
Where thing walkin flow.

Beyond the mystic raver are paths that lead to light. Where the glowing sea of crystal lifeabaum flor ravished slight. So similarly slight relations to ravished slight. So similarly glost the city. Nor argent quombeams play; Gui's pressure all vir slory, There pairs the orb of day.

Beyond the mystic river are paths that lead to love. Where streets of gaden spiendor litime the world shove. There sits enthroned the Pather, Amid the astach throng. That cast their crowns before litin, and giorify with song.

Beyond the mysile river. I hear the herps star, And through the crimen sunset. No. pearsy gate a jer. Beyond the vale of shadows. A star beams on the way. The star that led the mark, Lends on to endless day.

The Silent Land. From the Home Journal The Stient Land! What undefined desire Wakes at these words like to the lambent fire Sections running wastes at dead or night, Flickering afar in word, uncanny flight!

The Silent Land, which poets love to name! The Silent hand, where, dread as olden fates, Vague sombre sind-wa giard the entrance gates. And where gide through the vapor sudden gleams, Az 'twere, a spectral day's sunsetting beams. The St'ent Land, whereon that wan sun glow Spreads, as a red moon ray o'er plains of show, Upon which birch trees lean across the tracks Where wolves are wont to race in famished packs. The Silent Land, a broad domain, so still That its deep quiet gives the heart a their

That its deep quiet gives the heart a thrill, As when night fow; sail by on noiseless wing, A thrill such as no sound hath power to bring The Silent Land, which strotches on and on, Dim out thed as the intervelled fills of dawn; Vistas where human vision freely groups 'Midst the long of press boughs that gloom the slopes. The Stient Land! No breeze; and yet what wafts Are these which play about the portal sharts. Calling the white lipped wanderers who wait To pass the boundry of the unknown state? WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

On the East Coast, The boat went out with the ebb to sea.

That June tide in the morning.

My bonny bory waved their hands to me.

That June-tide in the morning.

I stood and watted them from the door.

My bonny brave boys came back no more.

That June-tide in the morning.

The sun shone bright and the wind was low.

That June tide in the morning:

And I kissed them era I bade them go.

That June tide in the morning.

The leaves were young upon the vine.

When my boys' warm lips were pressed to mine,

That June tide in the morning. I watched the boat as it left the bay.
That June tide in the morning;
And ever until my latest day
That June tide in the morning
Comes back to me when the skipes are clear,
And the roses bloom, yet I reit no fear.
That June tide in the morning.

A mist came up and it hid the sea.
That June tide in the morning;
Little I hought what awaited in the morning.
How those dips had been presend to mine,
On earth for the last time presend to mine,
That June tide in the morning.

The rising tide brought them home no more, That June tide in the morning. That June live in the morning.

Ere noon the boar drifted safe ashore.
That June tile in the morning.
The miss had h dien the lead Man stock.
And never a boat could withstand its shock.
No matter how tair the morning.

They found heir grave in the great North Sea They found their grave in the great North Sea.

That June their in the morning.

My boys that came never back to me.

That June their in the morning.

Yet the waves were stilled and the wind was low,

Thank God we kissed ere I let them go.

That June tide in the morning.

In West Virginia-The Sinks Mountaincers, From Forest and Streams As a general thing, outside of the Sinks, A person talks and also thinks. The tolks out here in this wooded land. Are not civilized, but a savage kind of band, Who care for nothing that's civil and good, And get their fiving from the waters and the woods. Out in Crab Bottom and down at Repose, Where people are clever, as everybody knows, You hear strange tales of deer and coons, of vamps, ground logs, and also maskunes, Upon with they believe we an subsit, And seem surprised that we still exist.

Well, 'tis true, we are singularly blest, And have more wild meat than some of the rest Of the folks who live in the wide fer, ite valleys, Or some city people who shulter in the alleys. But however wild our food may thus appear, It imparts none of its nature to the common moun-lables, is lifted high in the fresh, pure air, Where the engle builds its nest and the panther makes

his lair. The people of the valleys, the cities, and the towns Find it pleasant to be with us in our rich mountain grounds.
We treat them kindly to the best in our store.
And use them so well that they always come more. But as for book tearning and general education, In styles, fashlone, laws, and also legislation, We're somewhat behind, or backward, they say, And not quite up with the freaks of the day, As any one very quickly may see, isy taking a syno, she of the other girls and me: We work hard and labor and tussle. And have no time to fix on a fashionable bustle.

You may see, too, by the shape of our walst. That we don't use cords and spits and go tight-laced, And thus destroy the beauty of form that nature has Like she has to the forest 'mong which we are living. Cur dresses are cheap but folerable strong.
And not lishes to tear as they're not very long.
Among us. 'is true, are some a little mischievous.
They do some tricks, you know, that naturally grieve us. And cast a reflection not upon one, but upon all, Like in other communities where reflections fail, But then as for that, I think it's a mistake To biame all for a stop that a few people take.

Some may think that we don't desire a peaceable school and care nothing for the teacher a harshing drule: But for good schools we have a fond admiration, and carfully obey orders without heatiation. Let the Girls Learn Cooking! From the Boston Couries A couple most loving these two used to be,
A couple most loving and tender.
And go to the world's end with pleasure would be
A service his sweet wife to render.

To night in the gloom they are sitting apart, whe trying her sorrow to smother.

With items in her eres and we at her heart,
For she can't cook as well as his mother. The Trooper.

Only a common trooper.

Firm and sleady of hand,
Upon its charger sliting.

Awaiting the sharp command. Drawn up in line and squadron For the king's parade and slow, And the munitude that yathers On the wide, wide plain below. There must the equadron sally, Near that swaying sea of life; Attack retres), and raily, As if in liattle strife.

Only a common trooper, He wears the king a own colors. But the king knows not be name The load command is given.

Away the trooper-fly

While thundering mosts of horses

Base clouds of dust on high.

Down past the thronging thousands Like a whirlyised flores and wild. When suckenly before them out starts a little child. There's a sudden cry of horror, There are force puls with feat In the awful contempts ion Of the danger drawing near.

Straight toward the child the trooper Ob madly see him rule In that mighty rush of horsemen. Some can stop nor turn aside. But the trooper as he gallope.
Rends downward to the ground; He grasps the child in fiving And he holds him safe and sound.

Erect be dashes onward, And with the child before him Rides forward with the host The multitude applied him With load hizzar and cries: The king some down upon bou

Only a common true; r.
And I do not anyw his name;
But his norte deed is entitled
On the acroll of deathless fame. I. E. DIRERSGA.

A Woman's Reason. From the Somerwille Journal. Her manner was so pensive, So soler was lot al. She was not dressed in mourning. But in the latest style. She wire a Pari Containe. But she hid hot wear a male. the booker quite car and damin's liter hands were healty where! his sometime she howed just as if one hever had been joved.

And so at last I saked her if the diest her next of kim. 'Oh. no'" she sighed; "It's only These boots I'm breaking in."

THE AMERICAN HERO.

An Historie Hymn Written to Celebrate the Battle of Bunker Hill, From the Independent,

Historic hymns are not numerous in this or any other country. We publish on a heavilten at Norwich, Conn., by Nathaniel N.

or any other country. We publish of a below, written at Norwich, Conn. by Nathaniel Mean on receiving the great news from Junior 16.1, June 17, 1773. Under the tille of "The American Hero" it we samp by the levolutionary soldlers and in the churches of that "dark and distressful" period. Like a nother "Marsellahise," or better yet, like a Naukee version of the "Feste Burches. It rang through the country and cheesed the popoly in the Hunes which "tried men's souls.

The ode has other been published and softered many mutitations. We print it from the old-insidened band-made lines paper teamseript, browned by time and worn in reversal handling, on which the author wrote it, and from which he read it aloud to his family by the light of his treidnee. The old book bears on its first page the dute of composition, 175, and is illied with the next penmanship of Nathaniel Niles, sometimes Boverend, sometimes Judge, oftener plain Mr. but always a man of force genius, and influence.

He was the descendant of John Niles of Braintree Mass, and the grandon of Samuel Niles, first in the famous trie of pastors, Niles, Weils, and Richard Salter Storrs Sr., who leaves tween them pressed over the Second Church of Braintree one hundred and fifty-six years, of this Niles it used to be said that if any one in Braintree were suidenly wakened in the night and asked who made him, he would reply: Father Niles.

He disheration the author of "The American Hero," was the older brother of another Samuel Niles, the distinguished pastor of Abingdon, Mass, Both brathers were graduated at Princeton, where, for the keenness of their Secratic dissulation, they were known as Botheration Primus and Botheration of The Aucona and Botheration Primus and Botheration of The

their Socratic disputation, they were known as Botheration Primus and Botheration Secundus.

Botheration Primus is the author of "The American Hero," and in his day stirred up many other questions besides that of American Independence. His two sermous on Liberty are said to have resulted in the first act of Negro manumiss, on in the country.

The vellow manuscript from which we print his ode was apparently stitched together for a college note book, and contains sublicties enough to prove that the young man deserved his thorny little. Paper was neither cheap nor plenty in these days, and nineyears after graduation he turned the note book upside down, and beginning on the back leaf reversed, filled the vienut ranges with poete effusions whose style and tene remind us that Samuel Niles, author of Treating Reviewers," as brief and tearful account of the churches," was his grandlather.

The manuscript is rich and curious, The good man who at Norwich was occupied, among other things, in wire-drawing, had also the New England passion for rhyming, and the notes to which he turned his song were, for the most purt, the devout but non-musical themes of a Botheration Primus.

His sometimes dropped these lefty themes for mundane musings, but however the subject changed, the style remained the same. His little Betsey sings to her doil:

Come, thoughtless Dell, Fil meditate, And sears from these mine own exists.

Come, thoughtless Doll, I'll meditate, And learn from thee mine own estate, Thy maker formed thee for his own, In thee his handy work is shown, My Maker, too, &c.

He studied theology with Bellamy, and was a powerful prencher, but never settled in the ministry, on which point he is said to have remarked wittly that he had had in his day seventeen distinct calls to leave. Marrying the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Norwich, he engaged in manufacturing, set up the first wire-drawing mill in the country, and distinguished himsell for his mechanical ingenuity. He afterward removed to Vermont, where he owned a large tract at West Fairles, rose to eminence as Judge of the Supreme Court, Trustee of Dartmouth, Prosidential Elector six times over, speaker of the House, and member of Congress. He died 85 years old, but lived long enough to plant some of his savings in the mission work in Ceyion, where he assumed the support of a young native who took his name. From a report which has just come to our hands we learn that this one Christian convert has now grown into eighty, all bearing the many of Viles.

name. From a report which has just come to our hands we learn that this one Christian convert has now grown into eighty, all bearing the name of Niles.

"The American Hero" appears in the original manuscript in two parts, separated by intervening pages. This suggests that it was not all composed at one time. It follows a similar but his rior ode, written on receiving the news of Lexington. Like most patriotic poems it lacks in technical form, but moves with great force, and with a rugged and irresistible lyric momentum of its own, which fully sustains what President Gilman said of it in his address at the Norwich jubilee celebration of her two hundredth anniversary. He declares that it became as great a Javorite among the Centimental solidiers as the Mary-cellalse in France. We publish it to-day in anticipation of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

The tune to which it was sums, now called "Bunker Hill," was, if we can trust a constant tradition in the family, which comes to us from a lady who died live or six years ago in her cighty-sixth year, composed by Gen, Absalom Peters of Westworth, N. H., the father of the Rev. Absalom Peters, the promoter and founder of the Home Missionary work.

THE AMERICAN HERO.

Q = 3 3 1 6 3 1 4 3 6 8 1 8 31 Why should valu mor-tals trem ble at the sight of erf * propriet

Death and de-struc-tion in the fleid of bas - the ers obetation

- । यो ने नेतन सामन where blood and ear-mage, where blood and ear-mage clotha ៩១៩ ព្រះប្រឹក្សា

ស្ត្រីនិងស្នេងស៊ីវិងស្នេងស្នែ the ground in crim son, Sounding with death greans? er; ne sife eig fil

Death will invade us by means appointed, And we muse as how to the king of terrors; Nor and lanctions, I I am prepared, What shape he comes in Innuite wisdom teacheth us submission Inde us be quitet under all life dealings Never replainer, but forever praising God our Greator

Well may we praise Him. A 1 Us ways are perfect.
Thu's resplemience in initial yearship.
Much hides the chary from the such of in reals
Struck band by lose. Good is Jehovah in bestowing sunshine

Nor less hits goodress in the every and thunder; Mercies and intigments both proceed to in kindness, Infinite kindness. O then exult that God forever reignesh Clouds tent ar and thin holder out perception litted us the strenger to exait his name and shout loader protess.

Then to the conduces of my Lord and Master I will commit at that I have or wish for sweet that is a very will I give my life up When carrel to you'd it. Now, War, I dare thee, clud in smely pillars Bursting from bombole's, reasons from the car Ratting in grace shot like a storm of nalistones Tororing stiller.

To the black heaven let the spreading flame rise, flursing like Atha thro the smoky columns, Lowering like Explision she burning city, Wantonly rolled.

While all their hearts quick parpitate for havock, Let sip your boodhotinus, named the British Lyin, Paulinesses estationares, nimber as the whirtwing Drending as demon. Let ocean waft on a li your floating castles. Fraugat with a inclusion horrible to nature: Then with your sails shied by a storm of vengeance hear down to battle.

From the dire caverns made by ghostly miners

let lie explosion flead in a vice and and people Guick to destruction Still shall the banner of the King of Heaven hever assume where Ping of the Reng of Heaven

Never as vance where i'm afrant to follow. While that presedes me, with an open bosom, Mars, I defy then

Fa . a and dear Freedom lead to on to battle. Whele a fell deap of recommendation and admit a head money than the deam a. To the absolute the contract of the late for any country and the cause of freedom leads a cheap the for a sorm to part with, And their eventure great a correct life is resonated.

Gen. Absalam Peters alluded to in the article from the Interpolar investments years in Wentwart N. M. and hongs to a family season in the Interpolar investment in the Interpolar in Interpolar

Absolute the transition of the state of the